ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 8—NO. 46. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1857. WHOLE NO. 400.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure. In any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of *Col. J. M. ISRAEL*.—His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

TO my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, where I will be pleased to see them and to furnish them what Goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co's.

W. W. McDOWELL.

January 29, 1857.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY.
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.

Jan. 1, 1857.

Personal Explanation.

DETERMINED to accept no office under the new Administration, I wish it distinctly understood that persons wanting anything in the line of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, dye stuffs, perfumery, books, stationary, or confectionaries, can always find what they want at the Brick corner opposite the court-house; where they will always find their's to serve, ASTON.

M. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,

Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, every thing calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.

March 5, 1857.

DR. W. H. MURDOCH,

HAVING permanently located at the residence of R. P. Wells, Esq., on Turkey Creek, on the direct road from Asheville to Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, &c., offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. He will always be found at home, except when absent on professional business. mar26 1857

Wanted.

$2000 in Tennessee Bank Notes, in exchange for Books and stationary, drugs and medicines, at mar 5 *ASTON'S.*

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

State of North Carolina,

Burke County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1857.

Rachel Wakefield,
vs.
Thomas Alexander and Wife, and others, Heirs at Law of Wm. Wakefield deceased.

Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that *A. N.* Wakefield, James A. Wakefield and A. Brown and wife Mary, heirs at law of Wm. Wakefield deceased, are non residents of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, it is ordered that publication be made in the *Asheville News* for six weeks, notifying the said non resident defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Burke at the Court House in Morganton on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them. Witness, W. S. Sudderth, Clerk of said Court. W. S. SUDDERTH, *C. C. C.*

April 6, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.

April 16.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman. J. B. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.

Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

BURNSVILLE
HIGH SCHOOL.

The Trustees of this Institution are happy in announcing to the public that they have secured the services of *R. Don. Wilson, A. M.*, as Preside t; and *Rev. Wm. C. Bowman*, as Assistant.

The session will commence on Monday the 6th of April. M. P. PENLAND, *Pres.*

J. B. WOODFIN, *Sec.*

Burnsville, April 2, 1857.

Children's, Boys and Youth's
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,

Just received by SMITH & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of Goods to B. H. Merrimon & Sons, it becomes necessary that my business should be closed up immediately. All persons therefore, indebted to me are respectfully requested to call at my late stand and make settlement. This notice is intended for all, and it is hoped that it will be slighted by none, as the business must be wound up.

I would recommend the new Firm to the patronage of my friends and late customers, believing they will be found clever and accommodating gentlemen and liberal dealers.

HUGH JOHNSTON.

Asheville, Feb. 19, 1857.

Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines, at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

Feb. 5, 1857.

100 gallons pure Linseed Oil. For sale at ASTON'S.

LEONARD'S Yeast Powders. For sale at ASTON'S.

FIFTY Cans Fresh Cove and Pickeled Oysters, just received at ASTON'S.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

To a Reading Public

ANY person desirous of subscribing to any Newspaper, Magazine, or Periodical published in the United States, will please call at the Book, Stationery and Periodical Depot of

E. J. ASTON, General Agent.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS
FOR
1857!

Which, for variety, will surpass any stock ever offered in this market. Having been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by one of the firm, Mr. D. F. Summey, who is acknowledged to be a man of the nicest taste and best judgment in this market in selecting goods; they would invite a discriminating public to inspect their stock, feeling assured that they will be able to demonstrate the fact that they have the best selected and cheapest stock in market. They don't pretend to sell for pay down alone, but the man who wants to deal in that way can be accommodated with goods as low as any "pay down" house can sell; and should he want a few more goods than his money will buy, they will be glad to let him have them, and wait until January, 1858. Good, prompt customers will do well to give them a call.

The usual articles of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, March 19, '57.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in copartnership, under the style of

SMITH & CHAPMAN,

At the old stand of Smith & McDowell, for the purpose of conducting a

Boot, Shoe, Hat, and Ready Made Clothing Business,

in all its branches. They will also keep all kinds of Staple Goods, Saddlery, Leather and Family Groceries.

Their Spring and Summer

STOCK,

now opening, has been selected with great care by one of the firm, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Charleston.

They avail themselves individually of this opportunity to return thanks to the community in general for their past favors, and to solicit in their new relation a continuance of the much esteemed patronage of this place and the surrounding country. From the citizens of the adjacent counties they respectfully solicit a call, and an examination before purchasing elsewhere, feeling assured it will be to their interest to do so.

JESSE S. SMITH,
LEICESTER CHAPMAN.

Asheville, March 19, 1857.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.

WM. BEAL,
Geologist, Mining Engineer and Draftsman.

Office at Murphy, Cherokee Co., N. C

Mineral lands examined or surveyed in North Carolina and adjoining States, and reports furnished accompanied with maps, profiles, statistics, &c.

Underground works explored and new mines with surrounding improvements laid off. Geological researches made for Copper, Lead, Silver, or other kinds of minerals, together with full analyses and assays when required. Towns, villages, mining properties, &c., surveyed and mapped in any style that companies or proprietors may desire.

Specimens for analysis may be sent by mail, accompanied by a fee of two dollars for qualitative, and five for quantitative analysis or assay.

Special attention given to the sale or purchase of mineral lands, mining stocks, &c., in connection with partners in our Eastern cities whose aid can be implicitly relied on.

All persons having minerals on their lands are respectfully solicited to furnish me with as good specimens as they can from their localities, which will be properly labelled and arranged for reference, in suitable cabinets, by which means our mineral resources may become more extensively known.

January 8, 1857. tf

Insane Asylum of North Carolina.

APPLICATIONS will be received at this Institution, addressed to the undersigned, until the 5th June next, for the office of Matron. Persons applying must present to the Board of Directors satisfactory testimonials of character and capacity for the place; and it should also be made known to the Board whether the applicants are married or single, and if encumbered, to what extent.

W. W. HOLDEN,
ED. CANTWELL,
K. P. BATTLE.
Executive Committee.

Raleigh, April 28, 1857.

THE COMET.

It is amusing to witness the hubbub which the approach of a comet is creating in the newspapers. Some while professing to be supremely impressed with the absurdity of any alarm on the subject, are evidently only whistling to keep their courage up, and others, scarcely better informed, catch up the bantering discussions of waggish correspondents and gravely undertake to refute them. Meanwhile, one at least of these luminous "nothings, with a tail to it," is flying, like a game cock, right at the head of the world, and scores of astronomical Paul Prys, instead of reversing their telescopes, and keeping it as far off as possible, are nightly busy in "drawing it nearer." In this view of the matter it is perhaps best to treat the suspicious stranger as respectfully as possible—so we venture to greet him in the rhymes of Dr. Holmes:

The Comet! He is on his way,
And singing as he flies;
The phizzing planets shrink before
The spectre of the skies;
Ah! well may regal orbs burn blue,
And satellites turn pale,
Ten million cubic miles of head,
Ten billion leagues of tail.

On, on by whistling spheres of light,
He flashes and he flames;
He turns not to the left or right,
He asks them not their names;
One spurn from his demoniac heel—
Away, away they fly,
Where darkness might be bottled up
And sold for "Tyrean dye."

And what would happen to the land,
And how would look the sea,
If, in the bearded devil's path
Our earth should chance to be?
Full hot and high the sea would boil,
Full red the forests gleam;
Methought I heard and saw it all,
In a *dyspeptic* dream.

I saw the tutor take his tube
The Comet's course to spy,
I heard a scream,—the gathered rays
Had stewed the tutor's eye;
I saw a fort,—the soldiers all
Were armed with goggles green;
Pop cracked the guns! whiz flew the balls!
Bang went the magazine!

I saw the scalding pitch roll down
The crackling, sweating pines,
And streams of smoke, like water spouts,
Burst through the rumbling mines;
I asked the firemen why they made
Such noise about the town;
They answered not, but all the while,
The brakes went up and down.

I saw a roasting pullet sit
Upon a baking egg,
I saw a cripple scorch his hand
Extinguishing his leg!
I saw nine geese upon the wing
Towards the frozen pole,
And every mother's gosling fell,
Crisped to a crackling coal!

I saw the ox that browsed the grass
Writhe in the blistering rays,
The herbage in his shrinking jaws
Was all a fiery blaze;
I saw huge fishes, boiled to rags,
Bob through the bubbling brine,
And thoughts of supper crossed my soul;
I had been rash at mine.

Strange sights! strange sounds! O fearful dream!
Its memory haunts me still,
The steaming sea, the crimson glare,
That wreathed each wooded hill;
Stranger! if through thy reeling brain
Such midnight visions sweep;
Spare, spare, O spare thine evening meal,
And sweet shall be thy sleep!

Horrible Disclosures.

Dead Bodies Exhumed and Burned.

We learn that great excitement has prevailed in the neighboring village of Concord during the past week, caused by the discovery that several children, who died recently, had been disinterred and their bodies removed.

There are a hundred rumors in circulation about the affair. After comparing the conflicting stories together, we make out the following statement of the case.

A *quack doctor* known by the name of Nugent, applied to a man to assist him in taking up a child that had been buried a few days before. The man made the request known, and intimated that two little girls, daughters of a very respectable gentleman residing in the vicinity, had been removed from their graves by this man Nugent for the purpose of extracting medicinal properties from their flesh and bones. To ascertain the truth of the rumor, the father had the graves re opened, and found the coffins and bodies missing. Of course, this created a deep sensation, and we are informed that it was determined to inflict summary punishment upon Nugent; but on visiting his house he was found very sick and in a dying condition.—One report says that he took poison after learning that his operations were known to the public—and another, that he died from a disease contracted from frequent handling of decomposed bodies.

Nugent died on Wednesday last. He made a statement before death, to the effect that he had exhumed about sixteen dead bodies in Concord and elsewhere, and after using them (for making medicine) he burned the flesh, coffins and everything, to prevent detection. His ash pile was examined and teeth and bones found therein.

His theory appears to have been that a medicine could be made by boiling the liver of a human being, that would cure liver complaint; and so with regard to other diseases. We learn that Nugent was from Forsythe county, and had been living in Concord about two years. He once lived in this town we are informed, engaged in selling peppermint and cinnamon drops. Before he died he gave the names of three or four of his accomplices, one of whom, a white man named Bogus, was arrested in this place last week and committed to Jail.

What the fellow did with the medicine he has been making, no one knows. We heard some one say he had agencies in Salisbury and Goldsboro', where one or more of his accomplices reside. Those persons who are in the habit of buying and swallowing every kind of nostrum offered to them for the cure of diseases internally and externally, will take a hint from the above.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Money.

Is money an evil? No. Some persons say that money is "the root of *all evil*."—But the Bible and common sense say no such thing. The Bible says "The *love* of money is the root of all evil"—not money itself; money itself is not an evil at all, it is a blessing, it is designed to bless mankind; if not, why did the Creator fill the bowels of the earth with silver and gold metals? A man may have *no* money and yet love it; and a man may have *much* money and not love it. He may use all he has to the glory of God.—But how shall money bless its possessor and others? Not by hoarding it up and keeping it locked up in his iron box, or in bonds and mortgages, but by its circulation in doing good. Is it an evil to increase in wealth?—Certainly not. There may be danger in it, but no sin, if it is obtained honestly. The *evil* consists in the wrong *use* we make of wealth. If we use it to minister to our vanity and pride, to luxury and sensual gratification, then the use, or rather the abuse of it becomes an evil.

As men increase in wealth, they should, if they would be accounted good stewards to the great Proprietor of all, increase in good works in *exact* proportion as they increase in wealth. Money should circulate in doing good as it increases from year to year, not hoarded by its possessor to be distributed by his executors or administrators, but by his *own hands*, as well as by his *own will*. Let no man imagine that he will receive a reward from his Divine Master, who leaves large legacies, when he dies, to benevolent objects and institutions, who refused or neglected to do good with his wealth while living. His money may do good to those into whose hands it shall fall, but he will have no reward; he held on to it with an iron grasp until death unloosed his hold—now it *must go*, it is no virtue in him. A man may be obliged to retain his capital while he lives, in order to carry on his business; this he may leave for distribution by his executors when he dies, and be rewarded; but his income should be disposed of by himself while he lives.

RETORTS FEMININE.—Harper for May rakes up the following:

"A girl, in the town of A——, in England, whose beauty formed matter of general admiration and discussion, in passing a group of officers in the street, heard one of them exclaim to his fellows, "by Heaven, she's painted!" Turning round, she very quietly replied, "Yes, sir; and by Heaven only!" The officer acknowledged the force of the rebuke, and apologized."

A very good thing of this sort was told to us scarcely a month ago, and which occurred on our side of Jordan. One day during the last winter the lovely Arabella Rice was promenading the fashionable street of M——. Two elegantly dressed representatives of the moustache school came meeting her, and one of them involuntarily exclaimed just as they passed—"By Jove! what a magnificent bust!" "And best of it is," quickly replied she—"it's all RICE *and no cotton.*"—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

DRAWING A PENSION.—'Well, my lad, where are you traveling this stormy weather, alone?' asked an inquisitive landlord in the north of Vermont, during the last war, of a boy whose father was engaged in smuggling, and had sent him, young as he was, with an important message, in advance of the party. 'Going to draw my pension,' was the reply.—'Pension?' echoed the astonished landlord, 'what does so small a boy as you draw a pension for?' 'Minding my own business and letting that of others alone.'

Conundrum.

Among the many good things said by the opera troupe the other night, we were struck with the political turn of the following:—One of the "colored individuals" asked his sooty looking associate the difference between a know nothing and a Dutchman on a feather bed? Darkey No. 2 had to give it up, when No. 1 brought "down" the house with this answer: Because one is *down* on the Dutch and the other is Dutch on the *down!*

Old Mrs. Sykes thinks it a remarkable thing that the printer should advertise for "a boy of good moral character," when it is a well known fact that he intends to make a devil of him.

It is stated that ex President Pierce has purchased 60 acres of land in the northern part of Concord, N. H., whereon he intends to erect a splendid mansion. Sixty acres is a pretty good farm for New England.

"How dreadful short the days are," as the woman, said when she let her breakfast dishes stand till she had read a novel.

During a gale at Toledo, Ohio, last week, the wind blew the channel of the Maumee river dry at that point. The water was nine feet deep.

If the doctor orders bark, has not the patient a right to growl?

Why is love like a potatoe? Because it shoots from the eye.

Ladies now dress in the breadth, not the height of fashion.

The National Hotel Mystery.

It is full time that the mystery of the National Hotel disease should be made the subject of judicial investigation. No proved atrocity could be so alarming as the shrugs and innendoes flying like poisoned arrows through the dark; no false respect for individual interest can longer be permitted to suppress the inquiries that have now become essential to public tranquility, the national honor, and, perhaps, the security of the life of our Executive. Through the paper that has always been regarded as his own home organ, Mr. Buchanan confesses his suspicion of foul play; and after a confirmation of this kind from the quarter least likely to exaggerate such a doubt, our public rumors have intensified into positive charges, and the dark cloud that rested over Washington has taken the precise outline and tangibility of a vast conspiracy to murder.

"There are certain coincidences connected with this subject," says the Pennsylvanian, "which are suggestive of the most horrible suspicions; but for the honor of human nature we hope they may be unfounded." And it then goes on, in its guarded and semi-official way to recite "coincidences" that have never yet received the requisite attention. A "hope" is, by no means, the right weapon for the defence of "the honor of human nature;" and hopes of the kind here faltered, by suggesting enormities beyond the reach of our experience, only serve to throw a blacker doubt over the the dark records of proved and attested depravity.

The "coincidences" are indeed extremely curious, and, whether fortuitous or criminal, present a chain of circumstantial evidence that could have been left unfollowed in no other city of the civilized world save Washington alone. The air of our federal capital seems to emasculate the moral nerves; and crimes have been committed there, and quietly hushed up, or trifiingly disposed of, that would have raised a thunder storm if transpiring in any less exalted region.

But now for the coincidences to which, through his own home organ, our Executive seems anxious to direct attention. Mr. Buchanan arrived at the National Hotel, Washington, on the 25th of last January.—Next day the first case appeared of a new and strange disorder—the symptoms, violent purging, inflamation of the larger intestines, and a swollen tongue—giving all the indications of some poison of a mineral nature.—Guest after guest was taken down with precisely similar symptoms, and within two days thirty-five of the inmates were so ill as to be confined in bed, and numbers—the President elect amongst them—were taken dangerously sick, either previously to or immediately after leaving Washington.

From the date of Mr. Buchanan's departure for Wheatland—where he arrived greatly altered and enfeebled—not one single new case of the disease occurred until after his return to the hotel on the 2d March; but on the day of the inauguration, this strange disorder re-appeared with aggravated virulence and a wider sweep—seven hundred guests or upwards being attacked together, and of these some twenty five or thirty have since died of its lingering and recuring agonies. The remedies, where successfully employed, were for the most part of the nature of mineral antidotes; and where the disease was treated as one of miasmatic origin, we find the sufferings more protracted and the mortal issue involved in greater doubt.

It has been publicly stated in various reputable papers, and the statement remains uncontradicted to this hour, that "the President received a letter warning him not to partake of food at the National. If so," asks the Albany Argus, 'here is evidence of a crime, and perhaps a clue to its discovery. Why is it not pursued?'

The parallel of the English gunpowder plot, devised by Catesby and the Jesuits, is here suggested; and the warning said to have been received by Mr. Buchanan exactly coincides with the letter sent to Lord Monteagle, ten days before the meeting of Parliament in the houses undermined by Faukes.

But is not this letter a fabrication designed to round off a parallel that is otherwise complete? Can it be possible that the Chief Magistrate should have received such a letter, and yet—even after its dreadful confirmation—persist in taking no legal notice of the monstrous conspiracy to which it might serve as a clue? We would dismiss the supposition as incredible, were it not for the strong language used ("the symptoms uniformly indicating poison") in the paper which, of all others, should be most conversant with Mr. Buchanan's opinion. The Pennsylvanian, while giving its official endorsement to the "horrible suspicion," has not one word to say about the letter; and silence in a case of this kind, is, at least, as significant as words.

The disease broke out on Mr. Buchanan's first visit; the disease disappeared on Mr. Buchanan's departure; the disease returned again with Mr. Buchanan, as if it were a shadow that dogged his heels; and Mr. Buchanan is said to have received a letter announcing that danger lay in wait for him at the very house where a disease, from which he has not yet recovered—from which he may never recover—overtook and pulled him down. The disease was confined not only to *one* house in a crowded city, but to such of the frequenters of that house as partook of *food* within its walls: the disease presented the same diagnostics in every case, whereas all other epidemics that we know of are modified in different cases by the physical indiosyncracies of the individuals attacked; the disease presented all the symptoms usually resultant in cases of mineral poisoning, and its victims, though scattered to the four climates of the Union, undergo frequent and wasting relapse—a thing not consonant with our experience of miasmatic exhalations, but tending directly to prove that the poison, of whatever kind, is carried *in them* and has laid fast hold of their systems.

So much for the "coincidences," which we put forward without deducing any theory.

New York Times.

VERY GRATIFYING.—It does a body good to have his pride flattered once in a while.—We realize the benefit of it once a year.—Every April the assessors come round and ask how much money we have got at interest; how much stock we have in the public funds or in banks; and various other questions which are supposed to be put only to the "solid men." If there is anybody round, we straighten up slightly, expand our corporosity, and answer, "*about the same as last year.*" They know well enough what that is. So do we.—*Nashua Telegraph.*

Mexican Affairs.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The last intelligence from the city of Mexico is very favorable to the success of the Supreme Government in its struggle against the reactionary elements which have threatened its destruction. The time and place for a revolution had been fixed, and its leaders were fully prepared; but the movement met with a complete discomfiture. Thursday, of Holy Week, had been determined upon by the Ecclesiastical party for a grand insurrection, but it appears that the people had no sympathy with the cause of the clergy, and the appearance of a squadron of government cavalry and a few scattering shots terminated the affair. The Archbishop and a number of priests were arrested, and will, it is said, be banished.

The Mexican Extraordinary, of the 15th ult., says that the people properly "appreciate the wise policy which has undertaken to eradicate, by a course of gradual reform, that monstrous monopoly which has weighed as a fatal incubus, for ages, upon the political and material prosperity of Mexico.

Comonfort's government appears now to be sufficiently stable for the purpose of negotiating treaties with foreign governments and it is probable that our government will avail itself very soon of the opportunity now offered to obtain a reasonable and satisfactory treaty for the adjustment of questions pending between us and Mexico.

The parties to the English question have agreed to submit the whole question at issue to the decision of the Supreme Court of the country, but England had, meanwhile, assumed a decisive attitude, by despatching several frigates to Vera Cruz.

A letter in the Picayune from Mexico, dated April 12th, expresses a doubt whether the Forsyth treaties had been sent back to Mexico, and conjectures that they are detained here till the press of business in the new administration shall so far cease as to enable them to consider the subject.

It is true that the subject is to be fully considered and instructions in regard to a new treaty agreed upon. But the loan proposed by Mr. Forsyth's treaty is objected to by the present administration, as it was by the last.

Great Britain has, for a long time, held unbounded sway over the affairs of Mexico, controlling her commerce and her political counsels for her own advantage. Now and then she threatens force, and by this means, as well as by diplomatic bullying, Mexico is kept in constant terror of her. She has a hold upon Mexico, through the unsatisfied British debt convention; and, in the mean time, while she presses the demand for the four millions, she extorts from the country, through her commercial monopolies, double that sum every year.

Blue Ridge Railroad.

We understand that the work on this great enterprise will soon be more rapidly and energetically pressed on than it has been for some time past. The Comptroller General, Col. J. D. Ashmore, has made the second subscription of $500,000 of State aid, upon the application of Judge Frost, the President, who has succeeded in raising the private stock which was deficient last December, as well as in collecting the 5 per cent. in cash on the same as required by the Act of 1854.

We are informed that the deficiency was $222,845. New stock raised (upon which 5 per cent. has been paid in and received,) making a surplus over amount required to secure subscription of the State $10,355.—From this surplus the sum of $6,000 was taken and applied to stock on the old subscription list, which was not now considered available, after which is left a surplus of $4,355. This is exclusive of some three or four thousand dollars of stock upon which the 5 per cent., as required by Act of 1854, had not been paid, but which will doubtless be available to the Company at some future day—say, $4,000. It is also exclusive of $2,700 which has been worked out by contractors, but for which scrip had not yet been issued when the application was made to the Comptroller General. It is also exclusive of $25,000 of stock authorized to be subscribed by the Greenville and Columbia Railroad with certain conditions, but which was not presented by Judge Frost as a part of the subscription, as the Direction of the Blue Ridge Company had not yet acted on it, and there was some probability that the Greenville and Columbia Direction would change the conditions of the same so as to put it in a more acceptable form. If this be done, it will make a surplus of $36,055.

We understand that the subscription list presents one of the best array of names that has ever been seen on a similar roll, and that it is composed of the very ablest and best firms and individuals, both in the city of Charleston and in the country, in a pecuniary sense.—*Anderson Gazette.*

TREASURE TROVE.—Mr. Benj. S. Dey, of Currituck county, N. C., while ploughing in his field, a few days ago, dug up a pile of old Spanish gold and silver coin to the amount of about six thousand dollars. It is supposed to have been buried during the revolution—and the accident that led to the discovery was most singular. It appears that an old pine tree had fallen near the fence of Mr. Dey's farm, and one of the branches stuck in the spot where the money was found. As the tree was an obstruction to those engaged in ploughing, it was raised from its position, when it was discovered that the old branch had several pieces of the coin sticking to it. They then went to work and dug down to the depth of about four feet, when they were startled by the discovery of this large amount of money. Every eye that looked upon the shiners, we are told, became as big as moons; and one of the negroes, who assisted in raising the tree, on seeing the money sticking to the limb, was so amazed at the sight, be halloed out, "Why, Massa Dey, what am dat—I wonder if he grow dar? Well, well, dis am de fus time I eber seed money grow on de pine tree." A yoke of oxen was soon hitched to the treasure, and it was carried to the house of Mr. Dey, where it can now be seen.

This we assure our readers is no hoax; and it rather gives credence to the tradition that there was money deposited on that part of the coast by Blackbeard, the pirate.—*Norfolk Herald.*

"Many," says Newton, "have puzzled themselves about the origin of evil. I observe there is evil, and that there is a *way* to *escape it;* and with this I begin and end."

The Acquital of Mrs. Cunningham---Release of Eckel.

The acquital of Mrs. Cunningham, charged with the murder of Dr. Burdell, and the release of Eckel, on his own recognizance in the sum of $5,000, has been mentioned by telegraph. The effort of her counsel was forcible and eloquent. Mr. Hall, the prosecuting attorney, followed for the prosecution, and reviewed the whole testimony in a close and critical manner, and declaring the prisoner guilty of the murder. We quote the following point of his argument:

There is nobody who knows where he spent that night, and it was but fair to the honorable gentleman who bore the burden of the defence, as well as to the prosecution, to believe his whereabouts were not known.—Eckel's clock was up there; was it going?—perhaps not. She was the clock; she told Hannah, the cook, to go to bed, as it was near 10 o'clock; she told Snodgrass the hour; she told the daughters the hour; she told the boys the hour, and the inference is that she caused the clock to be set one hour earlier that night. The docter generally came in about ten o'clock; all were in bed; Eckel to his room, Snodgrass to his, the little boys, the little girls then in bed, all were out of the way when the victim came in; he took off his shoes and folded his shawl and put down his cap.

None, then, but this woman could have come in without exciting remark; or perhaps she opened the door, which he perhaps had not carefully locked, and throwing the handkerchief over the Adam's apple, dragged him back with the right hand, while the stab was inflicted with the left; and the strong man would have the purchase of his arm, but it was the weak hand of woman there, and he ran to the door followed by the fiend. He saw those eyes glaring on him, and the carving knife plunged in his neck; she was as tall as Judge Dean, who was as tall as Dr. Burdell; and even a shorter woman than she is could have inflicted this blow. He (the District Attoney) when he first saw it said it was a left handed blow; Dr. Francis first thought so, Dr. woodward said so, and Dr. Uh, did not commit himself, but spite of all physicians have said, there was the situation of the door, and the jet of blood on the wall to be looked to, and turning like a stag at bay, the left handed blow was struck inside.

I will state, gentlemen, that you must look at this case with reference to the prisoner at the bar, whether the hypothesis is sustained, so as to exclude the idea that this death could have been caused by any other person. In reference to this rule of evidence, I will quote an old and well known authority: 'The case must be such as to exclude to a moral certainty every other hypothesis but that of the guilt of the party accused. In cases of doubt, it is safer to acquit than to condemn. Gentlemen, I have now discharged the duty which the law imposes upon me in this most painful and exciting trial. I think that you will bear me witness that I have exhibited no other motive than to elicit the truth and the whole truth, and to aid in placing before you any facts which could avail you in solving this great crime. My duty is now ended, and you have to retire to your room, calmly to deliberate and decide on the fate of this unhappy woman at the bar. Meet your whole duty like men, feeling your deep responsibilities and the solemnities of your oaths. To your decision I now commit the fate of this unfortunate woman and the future of herself and her family. While you deal justly by her, it is your privilege also to deal mercifully; for, as I have before remarked, if you have any reasonable doubt of her guilt, that doubt is to be cast into the scale in her favor, and entitles her to your verdict of acquittal. If, on the contrary, on a review of the whole case, you deem the charge contained in the indictment proven, it is your duty to your country and your God to say so, though it be with anguish of heart, and may cause deep shame and sorrow to others. But if in this final reviewing you are not satisfied of her guilt, pronunce a verdict of acquittal, and let the accused go free.

The jury retired precisely at 7 o'clock.—All eyes were directed after them as they defiled behind the Judge's chair on their way to the jury room.

At twenty five minutes to 8 o'clock the buz went around that the jury had agreed and were entering the court. The jury entered and took their seats in the box. All eyes were turned towards them. A painful profound stillness reigned throughout the court. The Clerk (Mr. Henry Vandervoort) took his position on the witness chair, to call over the names of the jurors and to put the usual formal questions to them.

Mr. Vandervoort—Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed to you verdict?

The Foreman—We have.

Mr. Vandervoort—Jurors, look upon the prisoner; prisoner, look upon the jurors. How say you, gentlemen, do you find Emma Augusta Cunningham, otherwise called Burdell, guilty or not guilty?

The Foreman—Not guilty.

Mrs. Cunningham was so agitated that she heard not the words that the foreman uttered, and did not know what the verdict was till her counsel whispered to her; then she sank back overpowered by her feelings.

Mrs. Cunningham and her daughters were then conducted out of Court into one of the Judge's chambers, and there for some time received the congratulations of their friends on the happy termination of the prosecution. We understand that they returned to the fatal house in Bond street.

The verdict seemed to afford very general satisfaction.

SALE OF NEGROES.—We learn from the Abbeville Banner that at the recent estate sale of Thomas Paine, of Abbeville District, a lot of fifty-two negroes, several old ones among the number, averaged $667 50. A girl thirteen years old sold for $1,300.

HIGH.—Chickens are selling at $1,50 a pair in Charleston. Shanghais are at a premium of course!

A BEQUEST.—J. Wilson Brown, a citizen of Woodville, Miss., recently deceased, in his will bequeathed some $16,000 to the corporation of Woodville, for the benefit of female education.

Seven of the grand jurors of the last term of the Superior Court of Newton county Ga., have died since the adjournment of the court.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, May 21, 1857.

Still they Come.

The Hon. Thomas B. Cooper, of Cherokee county, Alabama, formerly a whig, and lately a Know Nothing, has publicly announced his intention of acting in future with the Democratic party. But a few weeks since, the Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of the same State, who was an Elector on the Fillmore ticket last fall, took occasion in a published letter to renounce all connection with the Know Nothing party, and to declare in the most emphatic terms that he believed the welfare and prosperity of the Union, and of the South, especially, depended upon the predominance of the Democratic party, and his intention of acting for the future with the Democracy.

We predicted at the time Mr. Hilliard's letter made its appearance, that it would weaken the already shattered and broken ranks of know nothingism, to the extent of hundreds of their best men. That prediction is being fulfilled. Mr. Hilliard is a popular and able man. He has represented his district in Congress with marked ability. The people of Alabama know and love the man. He is the embodiment of fearlessness, candor and integrity. He has left the ranks of the factionists, and taken his position under the broad folds of the Democratic banner. He has shown the true way to consolidate and strengthen the South, and hundreds and thousands of good men will walk in it.

It is a fact not to be disguised that the Know Nothing party at the South is now nothing more than a *faction*—and in point of numbers, a *contemptible faction*, at that. Mr. Fillmore carried but one Southern State, and that one we fear more than half abolitionized. In every other Southern State, his party was and is in a hopeless minority. The great battle in November last was between the Democratic and abolition parties. The K. N. organization was *nowhere* in the fight—it affiliated, generally, with Abolitionism in the North, and was swallowed by the National Democracy in the South. Democracy in that contest conquered a peace, and secured for a time the safety of the Union and the rights of the South. This every candid man must admit. Then, we ask where is the necessity for the efforts now making in various localities in the South for the resurrection of the know nothing party, with a *Whig* tail to it?

Can such an organization do more for the South, even admitting for the sake of the argument that it possesses some vitality, than the Democratic party has done, and still has the power to do? But the simple truth is, the know nothing party is in such a hopeless minority, that even were its principles good, which they are not, it is powerless except for mischief.—All it can do is to harrass the Democratic party, divide and distract the South, and exactly in that proportion weaken her and strengthen her enemies. "A house divided against itself cannot stand," says the good book, and the truth applies powerfully and pertinently to our section of the Union at the present day. Assailed from without by a heaven defying crew of fanatics and traitors, and surrounded by foes whose hatred is as relentless as the grave, why should we fritter away our strength and weaken ourselves by internal dissensions and broils? We appeal to the sterling common sense of our readers for the correctness of these views, and would seriously put it to the candid men of the opposition, whether they could not best serve their section by a union with the Democratic party, under the circumstances. We expect nothing from the mere *party man*, who makes a trade of politics, but we appeal to reflecting men who have no interest but the common good to serve, and whose highest ambition is realized in the prosperity and glory of their country. We ask these to think of this matter, and in view of their duty as good citizens to take that position clearly pointed out by an enlightened patriotism.

☞ The weather, that fruitful source of paragraphs and conversation, has played some wild pranks during the past week. Last Thursday was literally a day of storms and tempests. We have heard of many houses being unroofed, chimneys blown down, fences swept away, trees uprooted, &c., &c. Rain fell in torrents, and altogether, it was a day to be remembered. Since then the weather has been wet and cold.

☞ The mountains in view from this place were yesterday morning, the 20th of May, covered with snow!

From Nicaragua.

Private letters have been received at New Orleans from Havana, which state that Walker had evacuated Rivas, and taken refuge on board a British war vessel on the Pacific coast. So ends, perhaps, Walker's effort to win a nation and a name.

What the English Think of our Acquisition of Cuba.

Hon. John G. Dodson, candidate for Parliament for East Sussex, (England,) recently delivered a lecture to the English people of Brighton, on the subject of Cuba, embracing the result of his residence in that island. Among other things he said:

"If Cuba was annexed to the United States its productiveness and its trade would be more developed in five or six years under the influence of American activity, than in ten times as many years of Spanish torpor and misrule. In a politico-economical point of view, the world, and England especially, would be gainers. But however much England, (and the same applies, though in a less degree, to France and other great powers) might gain in wealth, she would lose far more in respect of position and prestige. The possession of Cuba would add enormously to the influence and the strength of the United States, and would hasten the day which already seems fast approaching, when they will become the first power in the world.—Yet it scarcely, under any circumstances, will be worth England's while to plunge into a war with the American Republic, solely to endeavor to prevent it from adding Cuba to its dominions. Even if successful in the immediate object of the war, she would inflict as great injury on herself as on her rival. In the natural course of things, America must become sooner or later a far greater empire than the mother country. The Americans have all the qualities that have made us what we are, with one hundred and fifty times our national resources, and their spirit of enterprise is accordingly quickened and stimulated. The most desirable event for England would be such a peaceable dissolution of the Union as should leave two or more prosperous and independent powers capable of holding the balance to each other. Such a dissolution would probably be rather promoted by the addition of Cuba to the republic; such a dissolution would probably be retarded by the attempt of any foreign State to bring it about. That a separation will some day take place, many thinking Americans believe; the time, however, of it, is perhaps more remote than the people in Europe are willing to imagine.

The Rain Storm in Mobile.

The telegraph has noticed the occurrence of a terrible rain storm in Mobile, Ala., on Friday last, which is stated by the papers of that city, to have been more destructive than any except the great storm of 1852. The rain commenced falling in torrents at 4 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, and continued without intermission until a late hour Friday morning, attended with thunder and lightning. The Advertiser says:

The gutters soon became overcharged with the aqueous fluid and overflowed into the intermediate streets, which soon became quite respectable rivers, the lower parts of the city became impassable lakes, and many dwellings were encroached upon by the rising flood. On and beyond Broad street, the water attained a depth of several feet, penetrating some of the dwellings in the vicinity, covering the first floors, and in some instances so increased as to alarm the occupants, and induce them to vacate their premises and seek shelter in less exposed situations.

In all parts of the city, bridges at the street crossings have been torn up and carried off, and wood piles and lumber washed away—several of the gutters being literally strewed with these evidences of the destruction. The sidewalk on the North side of the public square, as is the case in several other places, has been undermined, and is now in shocking order. Gardens have been beaten down, and in some instances growing vegetables carried away by this unlooked for irrigation.

The furnance at the Gas Works became submerged, and at 1 o'clock this morning the fires went out. The street lamps all over town soon followed suit, and so the city continued until daybreak in total darkness. The gas lights in our press room also refused to burn, hence the delay in getting the Advertiser to press. To add to the troubles of the Gas Company, one of the lamps on the bridge, near the works, was carried away, and it is thought that the pipes are so filled with water that it is doubtful about getting them clear before night.

No work can be done on them, we learn, until the water in the branch runs off, of which there is little present prospect, as the rain still continues, though quite moderately at this writing. A gentleman was drowned in front of the works at about daylight this morning, while attempting to cross the branch. The current was so strong as to take him off his feet, and he floated down the stream out of sight.

The Railroad track was also submerged, and the rails appeared so loose in some places that this morning's up train returned to town and laid up after running a short distance.

The lowest built stores on Water street were visited by the rising waters, but the goods in them having been elevated upon skids were uninjured.

☞ The surprising growth of the cities of the West is remarkably evidenced in the case of Keokuk, a town in Iowa, which only two years ago numbered 642 votes, while at the present time the population is estimated at 18,000. In 1855, Keokuk was spoken of as a village at the foot of the Rapids, and but little known outside of the State. Now, it is one of the youngest and most flourishing cities on the upper Mississippi.

WALKER'S BROTHERS.—Gen. Walker has lost two brothers by the Nicaragua war. L. Norvell Walker was the name of the one who died lately on the steamer Empire City, between Aspinwall and New Orleans.

A Speedy Retribution.

The strong hold which Robespierre undoubtedly had upon the Jacobin clubs may in part be attributed to his frugal habits, indifference to wealth, and the supposed rigid integrity with which he administered public affairs. Handling millions of the people's money, it is said of him that he not unfrequently lacked the means to purchase a dinner. True or false, says the Washington Union, he had the credit of being poor, when he could have willed himself untold riches; of being inflexibly honest, when a departure from the path of strict integrity could not easily have been detected; and his admirers, consequently, were disposed to regard his brutal, bloody excesses, not as the workings of a wicked, depraved, and malignant spirit, but as the zealous acts of a man who appeared to be free from all selfish motives, and who was willing to sacrifice his own life in the sacred cause of liberty.

As long as "the three thousand clergymen of New England" were supposed to be men of pure morals, of upright lives, and sincere in their peculiar constructions of the duties of the ministerial office, the great mass of their followers were disposed to countenance what we deemed and others deemed a desecration of their pulpits, and to adopt views which, if carried out, would have led to anarchy, disunion, and civil strife. It was in vain, during the late presidential canvass, that the democratic press protested in indignant terms against the dissemination of the wildest and most treasonable doctrines from the sacred desk; it was in vain that they protested against a mingling of religious with political affairs, and, for the time, it was in vain that they pointed out the serious injury which would be inflicted upon the cause of true Christianity by this attempted union of Church and State. But acts speak louder than words; and the acts of too many of these political, priestly dictators, as revealed to an astonished and disgusted public within a few weeks, have opened the eyes of no inconsiderable number of their dupes to the monstrous character of the frauds which had been practised upon them by their dissolute and hypocritical advisers. We will not shock the delicacy of our readers by following the subsequent career of several of the most notorious Fremont clergymen of the East.—Although juries have failed to agree, and in other instances the culprits have become fugitives of justice, public opinion in all sections of the Union is pretty well agreed as regards the infamy of their acts.

In more than one instance has retributive justice overtaken these priestly firebrands.—When the sectional party in the State of Maine celebrated their election last fall, they showed their dependence on the few clergy who chose to soil their hands and garments with the mire of abolitionism, by inviting them to a prominent place in the celebration. One Rev. J. S. Kalloch was called down from Boston to Rockland to be the orator of his party. He indulged in the most abusive language that could be used in regard to the democracy. Common decency would have dictated the respectful mention of the name of Mr. Buchanan, the successful chief of a great and triumphant party; and the long public services of Gen. Cass, from the war of 1812 to the present moment, would have called for respectful mention, if mentioned at all. Such common decency demanded; it would have come spontaneously from the lips of a gentleman; the lower impulses of Christian duty would have restrained any man from vulgar abuse. But this Kalloch made the vilest allusions to the President of the United States, and to Gen. Cass. And he took occasion to extol the Black Republican party as one that contained the scholarship, the piety, the purity of the land. In less than six weeks from the time that Kalloch made this speech he was advertised in the Boston press as fleeing from justice; was summoned to come back and stand his trial for adultery; was not acquitted, but is pronounced guilty by twenty two papers out of twenty four; and is in all respects a dead man morally—more so than if he was in the grave; while Mr. Buchanan is the foremost man in the world, and Gen. Cass is in a position second only to the President in point of dignity and influence. So speedy a retribution, and so forcible a contrast between the accuser and the accused, seldom occur. Justice in this case has been swift of foot.

☞ The Democrats have carried the municipal elections of Cumberland, Md.

☞ We learn with the deepest regret from the Columbia *South Carolinian*, that Senator Butler is now lying dangerously ill. He has been since his return from Washington, an invalid, exhausted, constantly sick, and daily growing worse, and from accounts we much fear his long and useful life is drawing to a close.

☞ The canvass for the two Clerkships in this county opens with promise of a lively time—if a great number of candidates can make it so. Two for the Superior, and only four for the County Court. We suggest that another brace or two pitch in for the latter office!

☞ Wm. G. Swan, Esq., of Knoxville, has been appointed by Gov. Johnston of Tennessee, Judge of the Circuit Court, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. E. Alexander, dec'd

IN A HURRY FOR MOURNING WEEDS.—A lady of Troy, one of the aristocracy of that city, lost her husband at nine o'clock in the morning. Two hours later, she caused the following telegraphic despatch to be sent to a modiste in New York: "What is the latest fashions of mourning goods? Send particulars by mail."

The Revivals at the Baptist and Methodist Churches in this place, have resulted in the conversion of some 50 persons in the former and about 75 in the latter Church.—*Raleigh Register.*

The sum of $150,000 has been subscribed for the permanent endowment of Bacon College, at Harrodsburg, Ky.

A QUESTION.—Hereafter, when discussing the issues between the two parties, we wish to understand whether the new firm of "American-whigs" (that's the last name assumed we believe) is responsible for the acts and advocated principles of the old concern, know-nothing whigs. We believe it is understood in law that when a man marries a woman that is in debt, he becomes responsible for her liabilities; and as there has been a recent alliance between the remnant of the old whig party and the American know nothing party, (notwithstanding the latter at one time pronounced the former *ruined* and *unworthy of trust,*) we desire some opposition Editor to inform us if he considers the new firm responsible for the sins of the old one. Come, gentlemen, no repudiation, but face the music, and enlighten us on this point.—The new firm will soon commit error enough to cause it to go into bankruptcy, but it may not be amiss to hold it amenable for old transgressions—and what a reckoning that will be!—*Charlotte Democrat.*

A CAUTION TO DRINKERS.—Dr. Hiram Cox, chemical inspector of alcoholic liquors in Cincinnati, Ohio, states, in an address to his fellow citizens, that during two years he has made two hundred and forty nine inspections of various kinds of liquors, and has found more than nine tenths of them poisonous concoctions. Of brandy he does not believe there is one gallon of pure in a hundred gallons, the imitations having corn whiskey for a basis, and various poisonous acids for condiments. Of wines not a gallon in a thousand, purporting to be sherry, port, sweet Malaga, &c., is pure, but they are made of water, sulphuric acid, alum, Guinea pepper, horse radish, &c., and many of them without a single drop of alcoholic spirit. Dr. Cox warrants there is not ten gallons of genuine port wine in Cincinnati. In his inspection of whiskey he has found only from 17 to 20 per cent. of alcoholic spirit, when it should have been 45 to 50, and some of it contains enough sulphuric acid in a quart to eat a hole through a man's stomach.

A RECIPE THAT RARELY EVER FAILS TO CURE A COLD.—Now while winter, with its burthen of Colds and Coughs, is with us, we think a remedy that will relieve such visitations should be highly prized, and all who know the worth of this remedy, will do as we do—prize it doubly. Take a double dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and it will give greater relief than any other medicine we ever tried, for we have rarely to repeat the dose to be entirely free from Cough, and as soon as the lungs have time to throw off the collected matter, the cure is complete. As a family medicine, for the cure of Bowel Diseases,' Worms, Derangement of the Stomach and Liver, we can recommend it knowingly.

Asheville, May 21, 1856. 1m.

DIED,

At Mt. Alta, Cherokee county, on the 10th inst., of Pneumonia, MRS. ELIZABETH TATE, consort of Dr. Samuel Tate, in the 63d year of her age.

At his residence on Homony Creek, in this county, on Tuesday the 5th inst., CAPT. WILLIAM YOUNG, after an illness of more than eight months, of Chronic Diarrhea, aged 46 years. He left a wife and nine children to lament the irreparable loss of a kind husband and an affectionate father. But they sorrow not as those who have no hope. He professed religion and joined the Baptist Church in November, 1855, and from that hour lived a consistent member of the same until the day of his death. And in the enjoyment of the christian's hope, he would talk of his home in the skies, and said he had no desire to get well, but would beg the Saviour not to tarry, for he wanted to go home. He was conscious to the last moment and died in perfect peace. M.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, May 9th, 1857.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made distribution of the income thereof, for the first six months of the year 1857, among the several Counties of the State for the use of Common Schools, direct the following tabular statement to be published, showing the amount set apart for each County.

These amounts will be paid at the Treasury Department of the State, on compliance with the provisions of law by the parties entitled to receive the same.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk and Harnett will receive their respective portions out of the amounts distributed to the Counties out of which they were formed. The County of Wilson will receive 27 1 2 per cent. of the amount allotted to Edgecombe; 12 1-2 per cent. of that of Nash; 10 1 9 per cent. of that of Wayne; and an amount of Johnston to be agreed upon by their Chairmen.

THOMAS BRAGG,
Pres't ex officio of Literary Board.
PULASKI COWPER, Sec'y.

COUNTIES.	FED. POP.	DIS. SHARE.
Alamance,	10,166	$1219 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36
Anson,	10,756	1290 72
Ashe,	8,539	1024 68
Beaufort,	11,716	1405 92
Bertie,	9,973	1196 76
Bladen,	8,824	962 88
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12
Buncombe,	12,388	1480 56
Burke,	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus,	8,674	1040 88
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32
Camden,	5,174	620 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96
Caswell,	12,161	1459 32
Catawba,	8,234	988 08
Chatham,	16,055	1926 60
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36
Chowan,	5,252	630 24
Cleveland,	9,697	1164 64
Columbus,	5,308	636 96
Craven,	12,329	1479 48
Cumberland,	17,723	2126 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84
Davidson,	14,123	1694 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76
Duplin,	11,111	1333 32
Edgecombe,	13,870	1652 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1275 24
Franklin,	9,510	1141 20
Gaston,	7,228	867 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36
Granville,	17,303	2076 36
Greene,	5,320	638 52
Guilford,	18,480	2217 60
Halifax,	13,007	1560 84
Harnett,		
Haywood,	6,907	828 84
Henderson,	6,883	825 96
Hertford,	6,656	798 72
Hyde,	6,585	790 20
Iredell,	13,062	1567 44
Jackson,		
Johnston,	11,861	1423 32
Jones,	3,935	472 20
Lenoir,	6,182	841 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88
Madison,		
McDowell,	5,741	688 92
Macon,	6,169	740 28
Martin,	6,961	835 32
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1406 88
Montgomery,	5,163	739 56
Moore,	8,552	1026 26
Nash,	9,034	1084 08
New Hanover,	14,236	1708 32
Northampton,	10,731	1287 72
Onslow,	7,040	844 80
Orange,	14,957	1794 84
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60
Person,	8,825	1959 00
Pitt,	10,745	1289 40
Polk,		
Randolph,	15,176	1821 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32
Robeson,	11,080	1329 60
Rockingham,	12,363	1483 56
Rowan,	12,329	1479 48
Rutherford,	12,388	1486 56
Sampson,	12,311	1477 32
Stanly,	6,348	761 76
Stokes,	8,490	1018 80
Surry,	17,643	2117 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24
Union,	9,258	1110 96
Wake,	21,123	2534 76
Warren,	10,366	1243 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60
Watauga,	3,348	401 76
Wayne,	11,478	1377 36
Wilkes,	11,642	1397 04
Wilson,		
Yadkin,		
Yancey,	8,068	968 16
	753,542	$90,425 04

May 21, 1857.

ONE DOLLAR

WILL BUY

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, DR. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR or *Liver* Remedy, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

DR. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely, Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers, these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator*, which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects it has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver*, and as a proof that the INVIGORATOR relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work. Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator*, which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal, as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children as Dr. Sandford's Invigorator; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them when they need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver*, Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville Ala. Republican.*

Price one Dollar per Bottle.

SANDFORD & CO., Proprietors, 245 Broadway New York.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, May 21, 1857.

BRING ON YOUR WOOL.

THE subscriber informs his customers that his Wool Carding Machine is in first rate condition, and will have, during the season, his *personal* attention. Terms as heretofore.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

Reems Creek, April 30, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received up to the 1st. June next, for building an addition to the Stewards Hall, Holston Conference Female College, 72 by 36 feet, three stories high of brick. Proposals will be received for the work as a whole, or for wood work and brick separate. Payments made in cash. Specifications furnished upon application.

W. D. RANKIN,
B. J. SMITH,
A. T. SUMMEY,
A. W. CUMMINGS,
P. W. ROBERTS,
R. B. VANCE.
Committee.

Asheville, May 13th, 1857.

GUDGER'S (Late Smith's)

HOTEL

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETOR of this long established and widely known House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that it has recently been entirely refitted, and all its appointments re-arranged upon the most convenient and comfortable plan.

He desires to call the attention of the Southern people, who may desire a pleasant and comfortable

Summer Home,

to the advantages to be enjoyed here. He has good rooms, neatly furnished, polite and attentive servants, and his table shall be supplied with every comfort and luxury which the country affords. His personal attention will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests.

No more pleasant summer resort than Asheville can be found any where. With a moral, intelligent and refined population, four churches, and a flourishing Female College, a pure and bracing atmosphere and water as bright and sparkling as ever gushed from the earth, the invalid or the seeker of pleasure can pass his time agreeably and profitably.

He may mention that strong

Sulphur and Chalybeate Water

has within a few days been discovered within two or three minutes walk of the Hotel.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of last season, he invites his friends and the public generally to call upon him, promising that neither money or labor shall be spared to render their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.

J. H. GUDGER, *Proprietor.*

Asheville, April 2, 1857.

SULPHUR SPRINGS,

North Carolina!

The above named place, so long and favorably known as

Deaver's Sulphur Springs,

is again open for the reception of those seeking health and pleasure. The salubrity of the atmosphere in the mountains of North Carolina, is unsurpassed; and purer and more healthful water cannot be found on the globe. The mineral properties of the water have been thoroughly tested, and it is deemed by the most competent judges equal to any Sulphur water in this country.

To the invalid, seeking a retreat from the oppressive heat of the low country, we feel authorized to say, that by spending a few weeks or months in the mountains of North Carolina, at the Sulphur Springs, his health would be greatly improved, if not entirely restored.

To those seeking pleasure, we have to say, no country is better adapted to their wants than this. Every thing that can be done by the Proprietor will be done to add to the amusement and comfort of his guests. His table will be richly supplied wth the very best the country affords, and his servants shall be attentive and reliable.

The *Springs* are located about five miles west of Asheville, and during the summer months the Proprietor keeps a Hack constantly running between the two points. Greenville, S. C., is sixty miles distant, south of the Springs; and north, sixty-five miles, is Greenville, Tenn. Large and commodious Coaches run regularly between these points; and besides, Hacks can be had at any one of the places, at any time.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, the Proprietor again solicits his friends and the public to call upon him. Nothing shall be wanting on his part to render every one comfortable.

W. L. HENRY,
Proprietor.

April 2, 1857.

Lost Note.

I had a note on George Fincher, of Haywood county, for eighty seven dollars and thirty five cents, dated 6th September, 1856 falling due 6th September, 1857, which said note I have lost.—All persons are forwarned against trading for the same, and George Fincher is notified not to pay it to any one except myself.

EPHRAIM BRANCH.

Burke county, N. C., April 23, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857.

W. D. RANKIN,
P. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally,

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

April 9, 1857.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.

M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.

Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents, to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

CANDIDATES.

☞We are authorized to announce NEELY TWEED, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk of Madison county.

☞We are authorized to announce COL. W. M. HARDY as a candidate for Superior Court Clerk of Buncombe county.

SPRING GOODS!

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GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.

April 9 1857.

NORTH CAROLINA,
Madison County.

Superior Court of Law and Equity.

A. B. Rhea et al,
vs.
J. L. Rhea and J. W. Anderson, Adms. of James Rhea.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, at the last Term, that R. P. Treadaway and wife Elizabeth, and Nathan Honeycutt and wife Joice, Heirs at Law of James Rhea, are non residents of this State, it was ordered that P. W. Roberts, Referee, be empowered to advertise in the Asheville News for six weeks, notifying the said R. P. Treadaway and wife Elizabeth, and Nathan Honeycutt and wife Joice, to be and appear before him at the residence of A. E. Baird Esq., in Madison county, on Tuesday the 25th day of August next, to the end that they may file schedules and be fully examined by the said Referee, or they will be considered as fully advanced, and the report be made accordingly.

P. W. ROBERTS, *Referee.*

May 14, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

Clothing Emporium.

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FROM the unparalelled success which has attended the opening of our

Ready Made Clothing, Boot, Shoe, and Hat Establishment,

we take pleasure in announcing to the public that we have just sent heavy orders to the north for a fresh supply of

Wearing Apparel,

in its various departments, with instructions to confine the selections to the newest styles and latest fashions. When this recruit will have come to hand, we shall not hesitate to say that we can show by far the finest and most extensive assortment of articles usually kept in a Gentleman's Furnishing Store, ever offered in this market.

We would call attention also to a very choice selection, kept constantly sorted up direct from Philadelphia, of

Ladies, Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Hosiery and Gloves.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

Asheville, May 14, 1857.

300,000 ACRES
OF
LAND
FOR SALE!

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of Buncombe County, made in the case of James Gudger and others vs. James R. Love and others. I will expose to public sale at the following times and places THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND Acres of valuable Land, viz:

At Webster, Jackson county, on Tuesday of June Court, being the 16th day of the month, I will sell Fifty Thousand Acres, lying in Jackson county.

At Waynesville, Haywood county, on Tuesday the 23rd of June, I will sell One Hundred Thousand Acres, lying in Haywood county.

At Burnsville, Yancy county, on Monday the 20th day of July, I will offer for sale One Hundred Thousand Acres, lying in Yancy county.

At Jewel Hill, Madison county, on the 24th day of July, I will sell Fifty Thousand Acres, lying in Madison county.

The land will be divided into lots, and the sale will be continued at each place respectively from day to day until all is sold.

These lands are sold as the poperty of Robert Love, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs; and they embrace a great variety of soils and qualities, and are generally well suited to the growing of all the grains, grasses, &c. Valuable mineral discoveries have been made on many parts of them, and there is reason to believe they contain inexhaustible stores of valuable metals. A minute description is deemed unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase will examine for themselves.

No better opportunity has ever been, nor probably ever will be, offered to the capitalist for the profitable investment of his money, or to the man of more limited means to secure a home in a healthy and desirable country.

Terms.

One, two and three years credit, with note and approved security. Title withheld until the purchase money is all paid.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Asheville, May 7th, 1857. tds

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype
GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

NEW AND ELEGANT
GOODS!

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

No. 1, Main Street, Opposite Eagle Hotel,

Have Opened further Invoices of their Spring Importations.

NEW STYLE PRINTS, of English, French and American manufacture, elegant, brilliant; French Cambrics of different pattern and color; Dress Silks, of various styles, qualities, and prices; Black Silks; New Embroideries—Collars from 12 1-2 cents to $6; French and Scotch Collars; Cambric, Swiss and Mainloop Flouncing & Bands; Mourning Collars; Mourning Berages, Organdies and Jaconets: Mantillas; Ladies beautiful dress Mantillas, black, white and colored, from $2 50, to $15;—Ribbons, Trimmings, Rusches; Silk Crape; Neapoliton and Straw Bonnets, trimmed and plain, from 75 cents to $12; Ladies Congress and Kid Gaiters; Walking Shoes; Misses Gaiters.

EVERY THING

THAT is calculated to please the senses and satisfy the fastidious tastes of the "fair" of this and the surrounding counties. As our stock has been selected with great care in a **SOUTHERN** market by one of the firm, who, although *perhaps* not the best buyer in this market, still, from his long experience in suiting the wants of the people of these parts, has the *presumption* to think our stock, in point of taste, quality, variety and quantity, will compare favorably with any and every stock in town.—But this point we are willing for our customers and the public to decide. So look round, ladies and gentlemen, and then give us a call, and we will convince you we are not "gassing," but in sober, serious earnest.

GROCERIES.

We would call attention to the fact that we have, and intend hereafter to keep constantly on hand, a superior quality of FAMILY GROCERIES. Rio and Java Coffee, Sugars, Salt, Syrup, Molasses, Fish, White Wine Vinegar, and every thing in this department.

4000 lbs. Sugar, 100 Sacks Coffee, 100 Sacks Salt, 800 gallons Molasses, just arriving.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gentlemen's fine pump Boot, sewed and pegged; gents Oxford Ties, patent leather and calf skin, a very superior article; gents Congress Boot and patent leather Pump; calf skin Shoes, bound and unbound; Wax Brogans, a full assortment of that superior brand, "Dunham's," that we always keep. Boys wax brogans and calf skin shoes; boys boots; children's shoes, every quality, color and price.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Pants, Coats and Vests, of any color, kind, quality or price, that you may desire; Cotton gauze under Shirts; Linen Shirts, collars standing or *a la* Byron; Stocks, satin and silk; fancy silk and cambric Neck Ties; black silk Scarf and Cravats; gents Hose, white, brown, mixed and fancy

HARDWARE. A superior stock of Cutlery, Hoes, Steel, As't Nails, "Griffin's" brand, Scythes, &c.

DRUGS, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, and every thing in this line.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE,

In every particular, and we can say to our customers, and the good people of all Carolina, that we are now prepared to supply their varied wants, in every instance. So, with the above introduction, we take the liberty of inviting you all, big and little, small and great, to come and see our GOODS; and if low prices "ALMOST cost and carriage," polite and attentive clerks, beautiful, durable and showy Goods, are any attraction, you will not be disappointed. Come along—we don't charge anything for showing. Bring your money—bring your produce—give us a trial before going elsewhere. We will do as well, perhaps a LITTLE BETTER, than any body else.

ATTENTION! LIMESTONE AND CANE CREEK!

We are now receiving, at our Store at Shufordsville, a complete and magnificent stock of **GOODS,** embracing every thing that you can want, which we agree to sell as low as they can be sold any where in Asheville. So give us a call, and you will find our Goods cheap, durable and fashionable, and our clerks attentive and polite, and willing to show you our goods. So come along, bring your money and your produce, and we will give you the highest market price for both. We would call to your attention the fact that we intend to keep a larger and more complete stock always on hand hereafter at this place. You will find it to your interest to trade here, as you have just as good a stock to select from, prices just as low, and so much nearer home. Remember us, and call, before you go further and fare worse.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

March 26, 1857.

State of North Carolina,
YANCY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1857.

ORDERED by the Court, that the Heirs at Law of James Haney, deceased, be and they are hereby notified that the Sheriff has returned into this Court three hundred and sixty three acres of Land, lying and being in the county of Yancy, on the waters of Grassy Creek, adjoining lands of James Lowrey and others. Said land was returned into Court as the property of James Haney, deceased, to be sold for the tax due thereon, for the years 1852, '53, '54, and '55. Whole amount due, $15 59.

Issued 20th March, 1857.

Witness, DAVID McCANLES, Clerk.

March 26. Printer's fee $3.

SMITH & CHAPMAN,

AT the stand lately occupied by Smith & McDowell, are now receiving their late purchases of

Spring and Summer Goods.

which they offer at the lowest market prices; and will take in exchange, at current rates, all kinds of country produce, such as flour, bacon, hides, tallow, beeswax, wool, feathers, rags, janes, linsey, butter, chickens, eggs, &c.

4000 pounds Snake Root wanted.

Asheville, March 26.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES, just received at ASTON'S.

mar5

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand at ASTON'S.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has removed his

BOOK AND DRUG STORE

to the Brick corner; immediately opposite the Court House, where, in future, he will be pleased to see and serve all who desire anything in his line. Remember the corner, and call and see me whether you buy or not.

E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, Feb. 5, 1857.

WARRANTS,

NEATLY PRINTED,

For sale at this Office.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis,* the Vice of *Onanism,* or *Self Abuse,* &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis,* to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealin envelope,) *Free of Charge,* on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, DR. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
February 12, 1857. 1y

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

A Chance for the Million.

THE Subscribers are desirous of securing an Agent, *either male or female,* in every Town and County of the Union, to engage in a light and pleasant business, by which they can make with ordinary energy, from $5 to $10 per day. Every information will be given by addressing with stamp, to pay return letter.

S. A. DEWEY & CO.,
Box 151, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 30, 1857.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States,

Passed at the Third Session of the 34th Congress.

Chapt. LVII.—An act to divide the State of Texas into two Judicial Districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Texas be and the same is hereby divided into two judicial districts, in the following manner, to wit: All the territory of the State of Texas embraced in the counties of Newton, Jasper, Jefferson, Orange, Tyler, Polk, Liberty Galveston, Harris, Montgomery, Austin, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda, Lavacca, Jackson, Calhoun, Dewitt, Victoria, Goliad, Refugio, San Patricio, Nueces, Cameron, Starr, Webb, and Hidalgo, as they existed in eighteen hundred and fifty two, shall compose one district, to be called the eastern district of Texas; and all the remaining part of the territory of the said State shall compose another district to be called the western district of Texas.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be held in each year four terms of the district court of the eastern district of Texas, two of which terms shall be begun and held at Galveston on the first Monday in December and May, respectively; and the other two shall be begun and held at Brownsville on the first Monday of March and October, respectively; and four terms of the district court of the western district of Texas shall be held in each year, two of which terms shall be begun and held at Austin, on the first Mondays of January and June, respectively; and the other two shall be begun and held at Tyler on the first Mondays of March and November, respectively; and the said courts arehereby authorized to hold adjourned terms when the business of the said courts shall, in the opinion of the judge or judges, require it.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all suits and proceedings of whatever name or nature pending in the district court of Texas, at any of the places at which terms of the said courts were enjoined to be held, and which said places may be within the eastern district of Texas, shall be transferred to the district court of the eastern district of Texas; and such suits and proceedings pending at any of the places at which terms of the said district court were enjoined to be held, and which said places may be within the western district shall be transferred to the district court of the western district of Texas; and this act shall not produce a discontinuance of any such suit or proceeding, or of any order, issue, or process therein; and jurisdiction is here given to the said district courts respectively, and perform all duties appertaining to the said suits and proceedings, and to proceed to try and dispose of the same as fully as the district court of Texas was authorized to do; and all process, mesne or final, which may have issued from any of the courts of the district of Texas, shall be proceeded in and returned to the district court to be holden at the place from whence the same issued, and shall be of as full force and effect as if the said district had not been divided into two districts; and all process which may have issued from the said district court of Texas in any cause pending therein, or any penal or other process which may hereafter issue from any of the said courts to enforce any order, judgment, or decree, in any cause heretofore ended and determined therein, shall be issued from and made returnable to the court in which the said cause or the record thereof may be, and may issue and be executed by the marshal of the district from which issues in any part of the State.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That either of the said district courts may, on application of the parties defendant, and for good cause shown, order any suit now pending, and transferred to such court by this act, to be removed to the proper court of the other district for further proceedings; and thereupon the clerk shall transmit all the papers in the cause, with a transcript of all the proceeding and orders in relation thereto, to the clerk of the court to which the suit shall be removed, and all further proceedings shall be had in the said court, as if the suit had been originally commenced therein.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the present judge of the district of Texas be and he is hereby assigned to hold his courts in the eastern district of Texas, and shall exercise the same jurisdiction and perform the same duties within the same district as he now exercises and performs within his present district. There shall be appointed a district judge for the western district of Texas, who shall possess the same powers, and do and perform all such duties in his district as are now enjoyed, or in any manner appertaining to the present district judge for the district of Texas. And the district judge of each district shall be entitled to the same compensation as by law is provided for the present judge of the district of Texas.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That there be appointed one person as district attorney, and one person as marshal, for said western district, whose terms of appointment and service, as well as duties and emoluments, shall be the same with those respectively appertaining to the said offices in the district of Texas; and said marshal shall give the same bond that other marshals are required to give, to be approved and recorded as now directed by law: Provided, That the present district attorney of the district of Texas shall be the district attorney for the eastern district, but shall retain charge of all suits already commenced until the final termination, unless the President of the United States shall otherwise direct; and the present marshal of the district of Texas shall be the marshal of the eastern district, during their respective official terms.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all suits hereafter to be brought in either of said courts, not of a local nature, shall be brought in the court of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more than one defendant, and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may issue in either, and send a duplicate writ against the defendants, directed to the marshal of the other district, on which writ an endorsement shall be made, that the writ thus sent is a copy of a writ sued out of the court of the proper district; and said writs, when executed and returned into the office from whence they issued, shall constitute one suit and be proceeded in accordingly.

Approved, February 21, 1857.

Chapt. LX.—An Act to authorize the People the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their Admission in the Union on an equal Footing with the original States

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Minnesota which is embraced within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the point in the centre of the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions crosses the same; thence up the main channel of said river to that of the Boix des Sioux River; thence [up] the main channel of said river to Lake Travers; thence up the centre of said lake to the southern extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone Lake, thence through its centre to its outlet; thence by a due south line to the north line of the State of Iowa; thence east along the northern boundary of said State to the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence up the main channel of said river, and following the boundary line of the State of Wisconsin, until the same intersects the Saint Louis River; thence down said river to and through Lake Superior, on the boundary line of Wisconsin and Michigan, until it intersects the dividing line between the United States and the British possessions; thence up Pigeon River, and following said dividing line to the place of beginning—be and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, by the name of the State of Minnesota, and to come into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, according to the federal constitution.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Minnesota shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi and all other rivers and waters bordering on the said State of Minnesota, so far as the same shall form a common boundary to said State and any other State or States now or hereafter to be formed or bounded by the same; and said river and waters, and the navigable waters leading into the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll, therefor.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That on the first Monday in June next, the legal voters in each representative district, then existing within the limits of the proposed State, are hereby authorized to elect two delegates for each representative to which said district may be entitled according to the appointment for representatives to the territorial legislature, which election for delegates shall be held and conducted, and the returns made, in all respects in conformity with the laws of said Territory regulating the election of representatives; and the delegates so elected shall assemble at the capitol of said Territory on the second Monday in July next, and first determine, by a vote, whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to beadmitted into the Union at that time; and if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government, in conformity with the federal constitution, subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the event said convention shall decide in favor of the immediate admission of the proposed State into the Union, it shall be the duty of the United States' marshal for said Territory to proceed to take a census or enumeration of the inhabitants within the limits of the proposed State, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, with the view of ascertaining the number of representatives to which said State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States; and said State shall be entitled to one representative and such additional representatives as the population of the State shall, according to the census, show it would be entitled to according to the present ratio of representation.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the said convention of the people of Minnesota for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Minnesota, to wit:

First. That sections numbered sixteen and thirty six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise been disposed, of, other lands equivalent thereto and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools.

Second. That seventy two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State university, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

Third. That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature thereof.

Fourth. That all the salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use; the same to be selected by the Governor thereof within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the legislature shall direct: Provided, That no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall, by this article, be granted to said State.

Fifth. That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of the said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State, for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the legislature shall direct: Provided, The foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition, that the said convention which shall form the constitution of said State shall provide, by a clause in said constitution, or an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same, by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

Approved, February 26, 1857.

Chapt. LXI.—An Act making Appropriations for the Completion of Military Roads in Oregon Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be and the same are hereby appropriated, for the completion of military roads now in the course of construction in the Territory of Oregon, to wit:—for the completion of the road from Astoria to Salem, the sum of ten thousand dollars; for the completion of the road from Myrtle Creek to Camp Stewart, the sum of thirty thousand dollars; and for the completion of the road from Myrtle Creek to Scottsburg, the sum of thirty thousand dollars; the same to be done under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Approved, March 2, 1857.

Chapt. LXII.—An Act to establish Augusta, in the State of Georgia, a Port of Delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Augusta, in the State of Georgia, within the collection district of Savannah, be and the same is hereby declared to be a port of delivery, within the said collection district, and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, reside at said port of Augusta, who shall perform similar duties towards, and in connection with, the collector at the port of entry, as are prescribed for surveyors of the ports of Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and Nashville, by the act of Congress approved second March, eighteen hundred and thirty one, being entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandize imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places," the duties of the collector at Savannah in reference to all foreign merchandize entered for the port of Augusta, and to be shipped from Savannah to Augusta, either by the river or railroad, shall be the same as those prescribed for the collector at New Orleans, in reference to merchandize entered by an importer or his agent there for the ports above mentioned in said act. And importations of foreign merchandize to Augusta may be made through the port of Savannah in the same way, and under like instructions, [restrictions,] penalties, and forfeitures, as by the said act they are allowed to be made to the places above mentioned through the port of New Orleans.

Approved, March 2, 1857.

Chapt. LXIII.—An Act to amend the twenty eighth Section of the Act of Congress approved the thirtieth of August one thousand eight hundred and forty two, entitled "An Act to provide Revenue from Imports and to change and modify existing Laws imposing Duties on Imports and for other Purposes,"—prohibiting the Importation of obscene and indecent Articles, so as more effectually to accomplish the Purposes for which that Provision was enacted.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the twenty eighth section of the act of Congress approved the thirtieth of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty two, and entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," be amended as follows:

The importation of all indecent or obscene articles, prints, paintings, lithographs, engravings, images, figures, daguerreotypes, photographs, and transparencies, is hereby prohibited, and no invoice or package whatever, or any part thereof, in which any such articles are contained, shall be admitted to entry; and all invoices and packages whereof any such articles shall compose a part, are hereby declared to be liable to be proceeded against, seized, and forfeited by due course of law, and the said articles shall be forthwith destroyed.

Approved March 2, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1857

Issue of Devisavit Vel Non.
Watchetsee, alias Gross Hoppei,
vs.
G. W. Hays and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Luce, a Cherokee Indian, one of the heirs at law of Junaluska, deceased, is a non-resident of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News, giving notice to the said Luce to be and appear at the Court House in Murphy, at the next term of this Court, on the first Monday in June next, to see proceedings touching the probate of the last Will and Testament of Julaska, deceased.

Witness, Drury Weeks, Clerk of said Court at office, in Murphey, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1857. DRURY WEEKS, Cl'k.

April 9, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.

BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.
Counsellor at Law.

One Volume of nearly, 600 pages. Just recived and for sale at ASTON'S.

On the receipt of $4 00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address
E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, N. C.

North Carolina Form Book.

JUST received and for SALE at
ASTON'S.

CALL SOON,

And supply yourselves with *useful articles*, from the large and well selected stock now going off so rapidly, at the store of
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
Asheville, April 9, 1857.

Extra Court.

IT is ordered by his Honor Judge Caldwell that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity be held for the county of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville, commencing on the 3rd Monday in July, 1857; and that the Sheriff proclaim the same at all public meetings.

J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clerk.*

April 23, 1857.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville.)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasiege River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. 1y

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.
Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.
Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57 1y

JOHN B. WOODFIN,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's Pianos, may be found at all times at Factory prices
Ramsay's Music Store,
178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THOSE Oranges, Figs Lemons &c went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at
April 17. ASTON'S.

Boys, Remember!

That a splendid lot of Valentines will be on hand next week, at ASTON'S.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

HAVING associated with them W. W. McDOWELL for the transaction of the mercantile business in this place, it becomes necessary that the business should be closed to 1st January. *All persons*, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, as the business *must be closed*.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

ON MANHOOD,
AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand:

A FEW Words on the rational treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and impediments to marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed without Medicine, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to DR B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. Jan. 8, 1857.

SPRING FASHIONS!
April, 1857.

EXTREME modesty and a remarkable diffidence have ruined many a promising man, in more particulars than one, and has long threatened to become a serious drawback on the undersigned; but in the course of human events it often becomes necessary for one to throw aside all such incumbrances, and march boldly forth and tell the people what he wants them to know.

This is, therefore, to inform the public that the undersigned continues to furnish all who call with everything in his line. That not willing to risk his own acknowledged good taste in the selection of his Goods he has engaged the services of resident agents, both competent and reliable, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston, who are constantly forwarding additions to his stock, which he flatters himself will compare in quality, quantity, variety and prices with that of any other establishment of its kind in the State. Ample illustrations of the improved method of selling goods at fair prices, given on application at ASTON'S.

April 9, 1857.

Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters Street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting
ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; Its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical: we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $20, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c*, where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 150 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.

Asheville, Sept. 4 1856—6m

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis* on application at ASTON'S.

WANTED, an active, honest man in each section of the State to take orders by sample for "McALLISTER'S HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES." To active men a liberal monthly salary and fair commission will be paid. Address (with stamp to prepay answer)
DR. J. S. McALLISTER,
Jersey City, N. J.

Feb. 5, 1857 4t

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm, the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business. Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER

Asheville, June 6 1855. tf

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at
june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

$100 REWARD.

ON the 6th instant, my wife, Nancy Edwards, was decoyed from her home by one Jasper Webb, of Yancy county, assisted and accompanied by one Wilson Ray. Nancy is rather dark complected, black eyes, very long black hair, 20 years old, a small scar over one eye, round and very handsome face.

Webb is about 27 years old, 5 feet and 11 inches high, slender made, large front teeth, long slim face, quick spoken and blue eyed.

Ray is about 23 years old, dresses well, dark hair and eyes, and rather good looking.

My wife left her only child behind; and Webb left a wife and infant child, in suffering circumstances.

They carried off the following articles with them: Ten yards of green worsted goods, the flowers will reach near the waist of the dress when made up—worth between eight and ten dollars. One shawl, with a purple square in the middle, and bordered with red; worth $4. One linen table cloth, worth $3.50, and a number of other articles supposed to be worth $40.

The said Nancy wore a net linsey bonnet, with red and white balls around the front, and a red silk button on the back part.

I hereby notify all persons not to trade with the said Nancy Edwards, as I will pay no debt she may contract.

I will give one hundred dollars to any one who will deliver the above parties, and the plunder they carried off, to me in Madison or Yancy county, N. C. For my responsibility, I refer to the Postmaster at Burnsville, Yancy county. CHRISTOPHER EDWARDS.

March 19, '57.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at
Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO

May 1, 1856. tf

50,000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes qualities, prices and manufacturers just received at ASTON'S.
june 5.

Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.
Oct. 15.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.

Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.
Oct. 15.

WANTED.

A STEADY, industrious boy, to learn the business of a Baker and Confectioner.—Apply to M. L. DOYLE.

Asheville, March 12, 1857.

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.
April 17.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
March 20, 1856.—1y

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.